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Rural District of Holderness

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY  
ADMINISTRATION and  
HOUSING CONDITIONS  
of the RURAL DISTRICT



For the Year 1956

Beverley:

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Rural District of Holderness

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HEALTH, SANITARY  
ADMINISTRATION and  
HOUSING CONDITIONS  
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1956

## **Public Health and Housing Committee.**

Chairman of the Council: Councillor F. HARRISON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G. F. WREATHALL.

Chairman of Committee: R. C. CONNOR.

F. J. ADDISON,  
S. BALLANCE,  
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G. H. BIGLIN,  
R. C. CHICHESTER-CONSTABLE, J.P.,  
F. M. COLBRIDGE,  
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Mrs. B. FOSTER,  
A. W. GOFORTH,  
J. HUNTER,  
H. JACKSON,  
C. E. MANN,  
S. MARTINSON,  
H. MEADLEY,  
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F. PEARSON,  
F. ROBINSON,  
J. W. SALVIDGE,  
R. D. SHARP,  
A. SMITH (Rev.),  
K. G. TODD,  
G. W. WILBRAHAM,  
G. WRIGHT.

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## **Public Health Staff.**

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: A. TILLOTSON.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors: H. L. INGHAM, A.R.San.I.;  
H. DYSON, A.R.San.I.



# RURAL DISTRICT OF HOLDERNESS

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## Medical Officer's Annual Report

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL,

June, 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and  
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster and Gentlemen,

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### Population.

The total population of Holderness, including members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district, is estimated to be 19,940 at mid-year, 1956, a decrease of 30 from last year. Many of the residents in Holderness find employment outside the rural area, and the cost of travel has to be taken into account. Prospective residents have to weigh up this factor when considering the cost of living as compared with other districts.

The "total cost of living," however, should be considered—in its widest aspect—and include healthy living, such as freedom from smog, dust and soot, pure bracing air and a comparatively low rainfall.

#### Birth Rate.

270 children were born during the year, 143 males and 127 females, giving a birth rate of 13.54 per 1,000 population. This is nearly one (0.78) per 1,000 less than last year, but the same as for 1954.

The rate for England and Wales for 1956 is 15.7 per 1,000 and to compare our figure of 13.54 with this, correction by the Area Comparability figure, which takes into consideration the age groups and sex constitution of our district, is necessary. When use is made of this figure of 1.13 supplied by the Registrar General, the birth rate is raised to 15.3,

which is what it should have been had the age groups and sex constitution been equal throughout the whole country. This, of course, is purely academic; it does not alter the fact that only 270 births occurred in our district, but it suggests that there are many older retired people coming to live in Holderness, and this, of course, affects the birth rate.

The actual birth rate for the East Riding County, which is a more equal comparison, is 14.44, and 15.74 when adjusted by the Comparability factor. Of the 270 live births, 7 were illegitimate, i.e.,  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  of all births, and 0.35 per 1,000 population, almost the same as in 1954.

Last year's figures were a little higher, viz., 0.5 per 1,000 population and 3.5% of the total births.

In addition to the 270 live births, there were 2 stillbirths, both legitimate. It is interesting to record that in the last 13 years there were 98 stillbirths, and only 2 of these were illegitimate, a striking reminder of the humanitarian change in the public outlook as regards the care and attention given to the unmarried mother.

### Death Rate.

106 male and 103 female residents died during the year, including those who died away from home, in hospitals and other districts. Of these, 21 males and 32 females died during the last quarter, and 31 males and 31 females during the first quarter, i.e., 115 males and females during the winter months and 94 males and females during the summer.

#### SEASONAL INCIDENCE TABLE.

	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Total.
Deaths—Males .....	31	30	24	21	106
Females ..	31	25	15	32	103
	—	—	—	—	—
	62	55	39	53	209
	—	—	—	—	—

The death rate is 10.48 per 1,000 population, a little above last year's figure of 9.91, i.e., about one in every 100 people die during the year. When the Area Comparability figure of 0.96 is applied, the death rate figure is reduced to 10.06 per 1,000. The rate for England and Wales is 11.7, and that for the whole of the County of East Yorkshire, 12.45.

The factors which have caused the reduction in the death rate of the past few years have given an improved expectation of life and a larger proportion of the population come into the pensionable age group of 65 and over every year. The expectation of life at birth 50 years ago was 44 and 48 for

males and females respectively. It has now increased to 68 and 72. Every year, therefore, the problem of keeping these rapidly increasing numbers of old people in comfort, mentally and physically, throws an increasing strain on the health and social services.

#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

The principal causes of death were Heart Disease (77), Cancer (39) and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (22).

These three diseases caused 66% of all deaths, 2 deaths out of every three, the usual pattern of recent years.

Comparing this with last year, we find that death from Heart Disease was the chief cause and was about the same proportion.

Death from Cancer has come into second place with an increase of 25 to 39, and Cerebral Hæmorrhage has decreased from 29 to 22 to third place.

The Respiratory diseases, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, which used to be so feared, especially in old people during the winter months, seem to have lost some of their deadly power, and I think is one of lesser realised effects of improved sanitary and housing conditions, only shown over the years by statistics, but nevertheless as satisfying in the long run as a dramatic cure.

There were 13 deaths from Bronchitis and 11 from Pneumonia; about the same as last year. Of the 39 deaths due to Cancer, 23 were in men and 16 in women. In men, the chief sites seem to be lung, stomach and bowels, and in women, the reproductive organs.

In the last 20—25 years, the decline in the death rate in the age groups 60/65 has continued in women, but has remained stationary for men. This is thought to be due to the increasing mortality in males from Coronary Thrombosis and to a lesser degree from Cancer of the Lung.

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of death:—

Cause of Death.	No. OF DEATHS.			1955.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Tuberculosis—Respiratory .....	1	1	2	1
Others .....	0	0	0	1
Syphilitic disease .....	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal infection .....	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis .....	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0



Other infective diseases .....	0	0	0	1
Cancer—Stomach .....	3	0	3	3
Lungs .....	4	2	6	2
Breast .....	0	2	2	1
Uterus .....	0	5	5	1
Bowels and others .....	16	7	23	18
Leukæmia .....	0	2	2	2
Diabetes .....	1	2	3	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .....	9	13	22	29
Heart Disease—Angina .....	19	11	30	25
Hypertension ....	0	1	1	6
Other forms .....	17	11	28	20
Circulatory disease (thrombosis)...	3	15	18	19
Influenza .....	1	0	1	0
Pneumonia .....	6	5	11	9
Bronchitis .....	9	4	13	13
Other Respiratory diseases .....	1	0	1	2
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer .....	1	0	1	1
Gastritis and Enteritis .....	0	0	0	0
Nephritis .....	1	1	2	0
Prostate disease .....	3	0	3	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth and				
Abortion .....	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformation .....	0	0	0	7
Motor Accidents .....	2	0	2	2
Other Accidents .....	0	3	3	6
Suicide .....	0	0	0	2
Others .....	9	18	27	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .....	106	103	209	198
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Maternal Mortality.

It is always a relief to record that no mother died from childbirth, pregnancy or abortion. Last year, one mother died after childbirth.

### Infant Mortality.

#### STILL BIRTHS.

There were only 2 stillbirths in addition to the 270 live births recorded, one male and one female, and both legitimate.

The stillbirth rate is 7.4 per 1,000 total births; for the two previous years it was 27.4 and 26 per 1,000 respectively. The average still birth rate per 1,000 legitimate births for the past 13 years is 27 and the average still birth rate per 1,000 illegitimate births for the same period is 10.2.



## INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

Of the 270 live births in 1956, 6 babies, 3 males and 3 females, died under one year of age. All of these were legitimate children. The infant mortality rate of 22.2 per 1,000 live births compares with 24.5 in 1955 and 26 in 1954. The rate for the East Riding is 24.2.

The average infant mortality rate for the 13 years 1944—1956 is 32.3 per 1,000 total births, 31.6 per 1,000 legitimate live births and 46 per 1,000 illegitimate live births. For the last four years the illegitimate rate has been nil.

Of these six infants, one male and three females died in the first four weeks of life. The causes of death are as follows:—

- 3 male infants died of Broncho Pneumonia,
- 2 female infants died from prematurity and
- 1 from difficult birth in the first week.

## HOLDERNESS RURAL DISTRICT.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant deaths under 1		Still Births		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births		
				Leg.	Illeg.	Leg.	Illeg.	Total	Leg.	Illeg.
1944	17,790	18.8	12.53	16	0	12	0	47.6	51.6	0
1945	17,360	17.1	12.0	9	2	12	0	37	32.8	87
1946	18,010	19.55	11.66	23	3	8	0	73.8	70.0	136.3
1947	18,300	20.48	11.28	10	1	10	0	29.2	28.0	52.6
1948	18,350	17.0	10.0	5	1	5	0	19.2	16.8	66
1949	18,470	18.4	11.48	10	1	4	0	32.2	30.8	60
1950	18,950	17.36	11.13	8	1	3	0	27.3	25.4	71.4
1951	19,060	13.12	11.38	5	0	8	0	20	20.8	0
1952	19,050	14.12	11.28	7	1	9	0	30	26.8	125
1953	19,230	16.17	9.97	10	0	9	1	31.1	33	0
1954	19,870	13.54	11.97	7	0	6	1	26	26.7	0
1955	19,970	14.32	9.91	7	0	8	0	24.5	25.3	0
1956	19,940	13.54	10.48	6	0	2	0	22.2	22.8	0
				123	10	96	2	32.3	31.6	46

## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The following is a record of the notifications of infectious diseases during the year 1956:—

Disease.	Jan.— March.		April— June.		July— Sept.		Oct.— Dec.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1956.	1955.
Measles .....	26	13	21	9	8	8	11	11	107	132
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	9	6	30	18	4	14	81	8
Scarlet Fever ...	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia .....	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Erysipelas .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis— Lungs .....	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	12
Others .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery (Sonne Bacillary) ...	5	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	19	24

### Measles.

107 cases were notified, starting in February among the infant classes. At school the epidemic was mostly confined to these ages and was mild in character. Most cases occurred in the first half of the year, but continued in places all the year.

### Whooping Cough.

81 cases were notified and followed on the heels of Measles. Most cases occurred from July onwards, mostly affecting the under fives.

### Scarlet Fever.

Only 2 cases were notified. There were no cases last year and 8 in 1954.

### Acute Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis is being made use of in increasing numbers and Medical opinion is that the British Vaccine is safe and successful.

### Diphtheria.

No cases were notified.

### Tuberculosis.

Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 males and 3 females, were notified; also 2 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in children.

As has been mentioned frequently before, infection is usually due to an overwhelming dose of T.B. germs from an already infected member of the family. As with Poliomyelitis, we now have an established preventive method of protecting susceptible people and those particularly exposed to infection, viz., the B.C.G. vaccination.

The following table summarises the notifications and deaths:—

Age Group.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Male	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Male.	Pulm. Fem.	Non-Pulm. Male	Pulm. Fem.
0—1 .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—4 .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5—14 ....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—24 ....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—44 ....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
45—64 ....	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	3	3	2	0	1	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There were 2 deaths during the year. The death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.1 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.05 last year.

The average death rate for the rural districts of the County for the ten years 1931—1940 was 0.34, and for 1941—1950, 0.29 per 1,000 population, and in 1955 it was 0.04 per 1,000.

The death rate from Tuberculosis has been dropping steadily for the last 15 years, and much more quickly for the last 5 years. B.C.G. vaccination should consolidate this



improvement. B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 13-14 year old age groups in Holderness by the County Medical administration. 60% accepted, and of these, 80% were negative reactors and required B.C.G. vaccination. In every case where a child is found to have a positive reaction to the Mantoux test, a visit to the home is paid by the school nurse in order to follow up possible family sources of infection and arrangements are made with the Mass Radiography Unit for X-ray examinations to be carried out on all household contacts who are willing to attend. The response has been very satisfactory. "County M.O.H. Report, 1955."

### Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified.

### Dysentery.

19 cases of dysentery were notified, 16 in the first quarter of the year. These were isolated cases and 5 fewer than last year.

## Records of Vaccination and Immunisation in Holderness, 1956

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during 1956 :—

	Age at date of Vaccination.					Totals.
	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated ....	156	3	5	5	3	172
Number re-vaccinated.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	9

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1956, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1942):—

Age at 31.12.56 i.e., born in year 1956.	Under 1 1955.	1 1954.	2 1953.	3 1952.	4 1947-51.	5 to 9 1942-46.	10 to 14	Total under 15.
Number immunised (Whether primary or booster)								
1952-1956 ..	58	163	153	196	210	1031	732	2543
1942-1951 ..	0	0	0	0	0	391	870	1261
Totals ...	58	163	153	196	210	1422	1602	3804

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1956. (Figures also included in (b) above).

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
229	62	291	449

## General Provision of Health Services

Hospital treatment is provided for the residents in this area at the Hull hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Driffield, where there are full facilities for X-ray and laboratory examinations. Hospitals and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within the Health Service.

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infections, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

The care of expectant and nursing mothers and their infants, including the unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting, home nursing, home help facilities, arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and ambulance service.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from medical or nursing cases, is provided by the County Council in accord with their responsibilities under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf or dumb and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital deformity, illness, injury, or such other disabilities so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action, any old persons needing care and attention to one of the County Council's Old Peoples Homes, in co-operation with County officials.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

### Weather and Rainfall.

In contrast with last year, 1956 proved to be unusually wet, especially from June onwards. The average rainfall for 9 stations in the East Riding for the 12 months was 29.63 inches, compared with 21.4 inches for 1955, and an average of 27.79 inches for the previous 5 years.

## **Water Supply.**

Hull Corporation is the statutory water undertaker for the whole of the rural area, and has extended its 3" mains by 380 yards and 4" mains by 2,665 yards.

Most of the Council's area is now provided with a readily accessible water supply, generally internally, to most domestic premises, but otherwise conveniently externally situated. Frequent examinations, bacteriologically and chemically, are applied to the water supply, which is generally of a high purity although of a hard nature.

## **Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

The year under review has seen the near completion of the sewerage scheme for the parish of Bilton, with the consequent release of the Council's labour force from dyke cleaning in that area.

Emptying of cesspools remained a major problem, but official approval for the commencement of the proposed combined sewerage scheme for the parishes of Burstwick, Keyingham and Thorngumbald is expected shortly.

The future, therefore, should see a considerable alleviation of this cleansing problem, both in the reduction of the number of cesspools to be emptied and also in the provision of a satisfactory means of disposal of cesspool tanker loads from other areas.

## **Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.**

Conversions of this kind occur usually in individual cases, generally as a part of a comprehensive scheme for improvement of a dwellinghouse. Lack of appropriate sewerage facilities prevents the Council from considering the promotion of a scheme of general conversion throughout its district.

## **Housing.**

A total of 54 dwellinghouses was provided in the area during 1956.

### **Traditional—**

Built by Council .....	22
Built by Private Enterprise ...	32
Permanent Prefabricated .....	0

## **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**

The Food Hygiene Regulations are now totally in force, and it is pleasing to report that the general body of shop keepers and food workers has co-operated whole-heartedly in complying with the requirements of the regulations,



In no case has action been necessary against any persons for contravention of the regulations, and, as the table of notifiable diseases illustrates, no cases of food poisoning were reported in the rural area, thus emphasising the belief that the standard of hygiene among the districts food workers remains high.

### Summary of Annual Report for 1956

Average height above sea level .....	25 feet.
Area of Holderness Rural District .....	129,276 acres.
Population estimated, mid-1956 .....	19,940
Population decrease from 1955 .....	30
Excess of births over deaths .....	61
Number of houses occupied at the end of 1956 .....	6,294
Rateable value at 31st December, 1956 .....	£222,465
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£850 (estimated).

#### Births.

	1956.			1955.	1954.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Legitimate .....	139	124	263	276	262
Illegitimate .....	4	3	7	10	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			270	286	269
Birth rate per 1,000 population .....			13.54	14.32	13.54
Still Births—					
Legitimate .....	1	1	2	8	6
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0	0	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2	8	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Still birth rate per 1,000 population ....			7.4	27.9	
Still birth rate per 1,000 total popula- tion .....			0.1	0.4	

#### Deaths.

	1956.	1955.	1954.
Deaths .....	209	198	238
Death rate per 1,000 population .....	10.48	9.91	11.97
Infant Mortality—			
Legitimate .....	6	7	7
Illegitimate .....	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births .....	22.2	24.5	26.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate .....	22.8	25.3	26.7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Measles .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0
Deaths from Gastro Enteritis and Diarrhœa .....	0	0	0
Maternal Mortality— Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	0	1	0
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.			
Code No.			
1. Pulmonary Tuberculosis (2)...	0.1	0.05	0.1
2. Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (0) .....	0	0	0
4/8. Notifiable Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Pneumonia) .....	0	0.05	0.05
18/20. Heart Disease (excluding Circulatory Disease (59) ...	3.0	2.5	3.0
21. Circulatory Thrombosis (18)	0.9	0.95	0.9
17. Cerebral Hæmorrhage (22)...	1.1	1.45	2.8
23. Pneumonia (11) .....	0.5	0.45	0.25
24/25. Respiratory Disease (14) .....	0.7	0.75	0.4
10/14. Cancer (39) .....	2.0	1.25	1.8
All others (27) .....	1.3	2.35	2.6

### Infectious Diseases.

	No. Notified.		
	1956.	1955.	1954.
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary .....	6	12	9
Non-Pulmonary .....	2	3	2
Scarlet Fever .....	2	0	8
Measles .....	107	132	86
Whooping Cough .....	81	8	34
Pneumonia .....	7	8	16
Erysipelas .....	1	3	5
Poliomyelitis .....	0	1	5
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0
Food Poisoning .....	0	0	9

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

# HOLDERNESS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the Year 1956

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

HULL.

November, 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Holderness  
Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Foster, and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report of the work of the department of the Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor for the year ended 31st December, 1956, is respectfully submitted for your consideration and information.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The statutory water undertakers for the rural area, Hull Corporation, have extended the service mains by a total of 3,045 yards, comprised of 2,665 yards of 4" mains and 380 yards of 3" main, in the parishes of Burton Pidsea, Roos, Skirlaugh and Sigglesthorne, during the year under review.

The following report of the Public Analyst of a typical sample taken from the mains supply indicates the high quality of the water, apart from its excessive hardness. Economically, the hardness factor presents a certain difficulty in general household purposes, but many country householders make extensive storage provisions for the collection of "soft" water from roofs and other collection areas.



## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Colour, in 2 ft. column ...	Colourless.
Appearance .....	Clear: practically no suspended matter.
Taste .....	Normal.
Smell .....	None.

## GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction, pH .....	7.3
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as $\text{CO}_2$ .....	14.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N .....	0.010
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N .....	None
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N .....	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N .....	7.9
Hardness (Soap Test), as $\text{CaCO}_3$ .....	272
Temporary .....	178
Permanent .....	94
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. $80^\circ \text{F.}$ ) as O .....	0.260
Alkalinity, as $\text{CaCO}_3$ .....	224
Total Solids (at $180^\circ \text{C.}$ ) .....	439
Free Chlorine .....	0.10
Lead, etc. ....	None

## MINERAL ANALYSIS.

Calcium, as Ca .....	118.0
Silica, as $\text{SiO}_2$ .....	2.0
Magnesium, as Mg .....	0.4
Sodium, as Na .....	19.0
Carbonate, as $\text{CO}_3$ .....	134.3
Chlorides, as Cl .....	30.0
Sulphate, as $\text{SO}_4$ .....	61.7
Nitrate, as $\text{NO}_3$ .....	35.0
Iron as Fe .....	None

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA OF WATER FROM DUNSWELL TAKEN ON  
THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1957.

Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at $21^\circ \text{C.}$ per 1 ml. of the water (3 days) .....	1
Number of Colonies growing on <i>Nutrient Agar</i> at $37^\circ \text{C.}$ per 1 ml. of the water (2 days) .....	0
<i>Presumptive Bac. Coli</i> Test (2 days):—	
Probable No. <i>Bac. Coli</i> in 100 mls. of the water	0

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

## SCAVENGING.

Refuse was collected weekly in the larger villages and fortnightly and monthly in other parts of the Council's area. Ashpits have generally been abolished, and many premises are now equipped with dustbins.

The coverage of the tips has remained a problem as sufficient quantities of top soil are difficult to obtain.

## NIGHTSOIL.

2 vehicles engaged on this service cover all the larger villages and are worked to capacity, and the pressure on this service can only be relieved by the installation of comprehensive sewerage systems and other conversions to the water carriage system where possible.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The service has been maintained by 3 vehicles, which have been worked to capacity, but the near completion of the Bilton sewerage scheme in the year under review somewhat eased the pressure on this service. Some difficulty in disposing of the contents of those vehicles has been experienced, but various new arrangements have been planned to eliminate the difficulties encountered. The maintenance of all the Council's public cleansing vehicles has been undertaken by the Council's Maintenance Engineer and Supervisor.

## SALVAGE.

The following table denotes the financial return from the sale of salvage collected by the public cleansing service:—

	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper .....	735	17	3
Rags .....	91	10	0
Fibreboard .....	130	8	0
Books .....	107	1	3
Iron Scrap .....	50	18	3
	<hr/>		
	£1,115	14	9
	<hr/>		

## SCHOOLS.

The East Riding County Council Education Committee continues to convert closet accommodation at its schools to the water carriage system, and the department has facilitated these conversions wherever possible by providing the necessary cleansing service,

Such conversion were completed at Withernwick, Preston, Swine, Welwick, Sunk Island, Roos and Paull.

### VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Generally, the Council's area has been free from any problem of vermin infestation, and the only cases arising were ones of flea infestations, left in houses occupied by families of the casual farm labouring type. Advice and help were given to a few householders who had beetles and similar insect infestations, but in no cases was any difficulty encountered in eliminating a slight nuisance.

### INSPECTIONS.

#### GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply .....	13
Drainage and Sewerage .....	278
Camp Sites .....	51
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	34
Factories and Workshops .....	34
Building Inspections .....	381
Deposited Plans—preliminary inspection .....	140
Council House Repairs .....	38
Houses (occupied by Council House applicants) ...	42
Verminous Premises .....	10
Petroleum Installation .....	24
Coast Erosion .....	29
Licensed Houses .....	14
Nuisances .....	63
Miscellaneous .....	102
Land Charges .....	31
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough .....	79

#### HOUSING.

Public Health Act, 1936 .....	121
Housing Act, 1936, etc. ....	314
Disrepair Certificates .....	15
Improvement Grants .....	93

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inquiries .....	4
Disinfections .....	0
Disease of Animals Act .....	23

#### FOOD RETAIL AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops .....	26
Grocers .....	115
Greengrocers .....	12



Retail Food Preparation Premises .....	12
Butchers .....	61
Slaughterhouses .....	58
Dairies and Milk Shops .....	43
Ice-cream Premises (Retail Sale) .....	36
Milk Supply and Sampling .....	8
Water Sampling .....	6
Meat and Other Food Examination .....	1,864
Bakehouses .....	2
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,176</b>

## NOTICES, ETC.

## Notices served:—

Informal Notices .....	30
Statutory Notices .....	19

## Notices complied with, or work in hand:—

Informal Notices .....	26
Statutory Notices .....	10

## Notices outstanding:—

Informal Notices .....	4
Statutory Notices .....	9

## FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of premises .....	10
Number of premises unsatisfactory .....	Nil
Number of inspections .....	26

## FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces .....	69
Inspection of Factories and Workshops:—	

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .....	22	Nil	Nil
Workplaces .....	12	Nil	Nil

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Shops ..... 137

Inspections under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act are made regularly to premises where the requirements relative to heating, ventilation and sanitary conveniences apply, but as most of the shops are small family concerns, facilities available to the general household are sufficient and satisfactory.

## HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) :	
(i) By Local Authority .....	22
(ii) By other Local Authorities .....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons .....	32
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :	
(i) By Local Authority .....	22
(ii) By other bodies or persons .....	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-49, etc. ....	479
(b) Number of inspections made .....	543
(2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .....	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .....	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	19
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .....	285

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers .....	43
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3. Action under Statutory powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .....	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .....	Nil

B. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made .....	3
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order .....	2
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices under Section 11 were made .....	19

C. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made .....	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit .....	Nil

D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .....	Nil
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## LOCAL AUTHORITIES HOUSING SCHEMES AND GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A total of 22 houses was added to the Council's estates at Paull and 4 houses were in the course of construction at the end of 1956.

Houses have been provided by the Council as follows:—

	Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre-fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre-fabricated Dwellings.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919 .....	10	—	—	10
„ „ 1930 .....	4	—	—	4
„ „ 1936 .....	188	—	—	188
„ „ 1938 .....	6	—	—	6
Post-war Programme ...	484	23	176	683
In course of erection ...	4	—	—	4
	<hr/> 696 <hr/>	<hr/> 23 <hr/>	<hr/> 176 <hr/>	<hr/> 895 <hr/>



Applicants for Council Houses totalled 618, compared to a figure of 573 at the end of 1955, and may be briefly analysed as follows:—

(1) Number of applications from people living as lodgers within the district .....	103
(2) Number of applications from house tenants in the district .....	355
(3) Number of applications from lodgers without the district .....	48
(4) Number of applications from house tenants without the district .....	112

The housing estates of the Council at Aldbrough, Atwick, Coniston, Humbleton, Ottringham, Paull, Riston and Siggleshorne are served by small sewage disposal works, and the estates at Bilton and Patrington discharge into the general village schemes. Additional sewerage from general public sources cannot be added to these small housing disposal schemes, therefore Bilton and Patrington are the only parishes which are conveniently equipped for general development.

It will be easily appreciated that slum clearance can only proceed with a balancing provision of new housing, and sewerage disposal facilities, or the lack of them, as the case may be, continues to influence the slum clearance programme in addition to the choice and location of housing development.

At the end of the year under review, applications for improvement grants had reached a total of 118 since the adoption of the scheme in 1954. 43 grants were made out of a total of 44 applications for the year, 1 application being refused.

Grants totalling £23,426 have been approved since the inception of the facilities, and a total of £10,504 was approved for purposes of improvement to 49 dwellings in the year.

Many property owners still seem unaware of the facilities offered in the improvement grant scheme, and others would no doubt proceed if they were able to borrow the cash requirements to cover their part of the proposals at an economical rate of interest. Obviously, the saving of any sub-standard house is of particular economic interest to the Council.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The appeal for the type of holiday making and leisure taking associated with the above form of dwelling continues to increase, and the camping sites in the Council's area were used as fully as previously.

The Council's Building and Planning Committee made the usual six-monthly inspections of all sites, and generally found little of importance for complaint, but nevertheless exerts a keen watching brief for any slide from the standard which has been achieved by the Committee's diligence.

Refuse collection and cesspool emptying services have been provided at all the camps.

Total number of approved sites ..... 19

Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on  
above sites at 1/1/56 ..... 693

Total of bungalows, etc., removed from above  
sites during 1956 ..... 24

Total of additional caravans, etc., on above sites  
during 1956 which have been licensed ..... 84

Total number of caravans, bungalows, etc., on  
above sites at 31/12/56 ..... 753

Total number of visits ..... 51

#### THE COUNCIL'S HOLIDAY CAMP, ALDBROUGH.

The progress of this undertaking has been maintained, and the total of sites reserved at 31st December, 1956, was 71, showing an increase of 38 from the same date in 1955.

The Council's enterprise in this venture has been rewarded by general approval of all site-holders of the service and amenities provided. Many unsolicited compliments have been paid by casual users of the camp, and the few complaints encountered have related to the conduct of individual site-holders and not to lack of service or amenity.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January,  
1956 ..... 43

Number of new licences issued during the year ..... 2

Number of licences cancelled during the year ..... 5

Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st  
December, 1956 ..... 40

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

A total of 1,864 inspections were made of meat and other foods, and 9,749 animals were examined, comprised as below:—

Beasts .....	1,332
Sheep .....	2,976
Pigs .....	5,368
Calves .....	73

Sixteen slaughterhouses were in use during the year, and a 100% inspection service was accomplished in spite of the extremely long hours of overtime which were necessary by 2 members of the staff to achieve this object.



The relationships between butchers and staff remained extremely amicable, and, whilst every endeavour was made to ensure that the public received undelayed service, the butchers were as co-operative as possible to ensure a complete inspection service.

### CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CON- DEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number inspected ....	1140	192	73	2976	5368	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :—						
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	Nil	5	5	19	29	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	67	63	—	5	123	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .....	5.8	35.4	6.8	0.8	2.8	
Tuberculosis only :—						
Whole carcasses con- demned .....	1	6	—	—	—	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	51	60	—	—	94	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	4.6	34.4	—	—	1.8	
Cysticercosis :—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .....	—	—	—	—	—	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ....	—	—	—	—	—	
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	



## NEW BUILDINGS.

## PLANS, ETC.

Plans submitted .....	323
Plans approved (including Outline Applications) .....	303
Representing:—	
Houses .....	92
Additional and alterations to houses .....	81
Garages .....	56
Extension of period for temporary buildings, etc. ..	52
Recreation huts and grounds .....	4
Business premises .....	26
Additions to business premises .....	3
Access to premises .....	4
Agricultural buildings .....	55
Alterations to Educational premises .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	11
Sites for trailer caravans .....	13
Sand and gravel excavations .....	6
Plans not approved .....	17
Decisions pending .....	3
Appeals under the Town and Country Planning Act ...	2
Appeals dismissed .....	1

The major portion of the year reported, coincided with a part of the long absence from duty on account of illness of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Tillotson, and this absence of so important an officer unavoidably curtailed the range and speed of the department's activities.

It is with extreme regret that Mr. Tillotson's eventual untimely passing in 1957 is recalled by all loyal members of his department, and the indulgence with which the department's consequent difficulties have been received by the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committee and other chief officers is very much appreciated.

H. DYSON,  
Public Health Inspector.







